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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLES

AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT

AGRICULTURE IN THE CUBAN TRADE AGREEMENT ✓

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L A T E C A B L E S

The 1934-35 wheat crop in northern Argentina, though somewhat late, continues in thrifty, promising condition, with growth remarkably uniform. Rainfall normal generally but excessive in some localities. Minimum frost and locust injury reported. Rust causing apprehension due to rather rank growth and plentiful moisture. Harvesting expected to begin around December 1 in Province of Cordoba; plants not yet heading in southern areas. Flax-seed crop well advanced, with good yield in prospect. Corn retarded by low temperatures. (Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, November 2, 1934.)

In the Soviet Union an area of 85,380,000 acres, constituting 92 percent of the acreage specified in the plan, was seeded to winter crops up to October 15, 1934. The seedings are ahead of the preceding four years, when comparable figures were: 81,711,000, 82,408,000, 78,963,000 and 78,427,000 acres for 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933, respectively. A number of regions, however, which should have completed their sowings in September had not fulfilled their plan even by the middle of October. At this time, also, an area of 50,631,000 acres had been plowed for seeding next spring. This constitutes 49 percent of the plan and is an increase of approximately 6,000,000 acres over the comparable figure of a year ago. For a statement on the Russian grain situation, see page 466. ("Socialist Agriculture," October 20, 1934.)

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain information

A forecast of the wheat crop in the Union of South Africa, the final estimate for Czechoslovakia, and downward revisions for Turkey and Bulgaria, bring the total 1934 production in 43 countries reporting to 3,034,091,000 bushels as compared with 3,335,964,000 bushels harvested in 1933. The forecast for the Union of South Africa indicates an outturn almost 33 percent above that of 1933 and second only to the record crop of 1931 when 13,713,000 bushels were reported. The final figure for Czechoslovakia, while above earlier estimates, remains some 31 percent under the 1933 wheat crop. The new estimate for Turkey shows a gain of almost 10 percent over last year, while the Bulgarian crop is now placed about 29 percent under the good harvest of 1933 and some 20 percent under the average for the past five years. While the southern part of Bulgaria did not suffer as much from the drought as did Czechoslovakia and the northern areas of the Danube Basin, the reduction is largely due to this cause, since the acreage sown in 1934 was almost as large as in 1933.

The 1934 rye production, as represented by estimates for 26 countries, is about 15 percent under the total 1933 harvest of the same countries. Upward revisions for the crops in Czechoslovakia and Turkey and a reduced estimate for Bulgaria were the only changes noted during the past week; the 1934 total now stands at 874,459,000 bushels as compared with 1,027,516,000 bushels produced in 1933.

Current changes in wheat and rye production estimates

Commodity and country	Reported up to	Reported up to	1933
	October 29, 1934	November 5, 1934	
Wheat	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
42 countries reporting...	3,025,817	3,034,091	
Turkey.....	91,958	88,551	80,835
Czechoslovakia.....	47,002	50,008	72,896
Bulgaria.....	46,518	41,593	58,858
Union of South Africa...		13,600	10,237
43 countries reporting...		3,034,091	3,335,964
Rye			
26 countries reporting...	868,062	874,459	
Czechoslovakia.....	54,965	59,957	82,103
Turkey.....	9,842	12,165	9,842
Bulgaria.....	7,492	6,574	10,865
26 countries reporting...			1,027,516

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European seedings for 1935

Preparations for the new crops are now going forward in Europe. According to trade reports, the weather has been generally favorable for seeding, especially in France, where no indications of reduced wheat acreage for 1935 have been noted. In Spain, however, the dry weather, which favored the harvesting of the 1934 grain crops, has hindered field operations for fall sowings, and rain is needed. Good progress in seeding is reported for the Danube Basin.

German wheat quality improved in 1934

Comparison of the protein analysis data on German wheats of the 1934 crop recently reported by the milling laboratory of the Institut für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenzuchtung at Halle, Germany, with similar data for the preceding crops shows the 1934 crop wheats to average highest in protein content. The number of samples involved in this comparison is 3,006 for the 1931 crop of wheat, 3,000 each for the 1932 and 1933 crops, and 2,300 for the 1934 crop. These analyses show 46.1 percent of the 1934 crop samples with a protein content (N. x 5.7 basis sample moisture content of 13.5 percent) of over 11.2 percent, whereas the percentages of samples of the 1931, 1932, and 1933 crops containing over 11.2 percent of protein were only 13.1, 8.4, 24.4 respectively.

In the following table are presented data showing the percentage of samples of the crops of 1931 to 1934, inclusive, falling within various protein content ranges.

GERMANY: Percentage of wheat samples within various ranges of protein content

Range in protein content (N. x 5.7 basis 13.5% H ₂ O)	Crop			
	1931 Percent	1932 Percent	1933 Percent	1934 Percent
Under 8.6 percent.....	6.1	20.4	9.0	7.3
8.6 to 10.3 percent....	58.6	55.5	44.7	32.2
10.4 to 11.2 "	22.2	15.7	21.9	14.4
Over 11.2 "	13.1	8.4	24.4	46.1

Included in the Halle laboratory report referred to above are also data on the specific weight of the 1933 and 1934 crops of wheat. The data which are presented below show the 1934 wheats of higher average specific weight than the 1933 crop wheats.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

GERMANY: Percentage of wheat samples within various hectoliter weight ranges, 1933 and 1934 crops

Weight range Per hectoliter	Per Winchester bushel a/	Crop	
		1933	1934
Kilograms	Pounds	Percent	Percent
Under 73.0	54.5	4.6	1.9
73.1 to 75.5	54.6 to 56.5	15.0	6.4
75.6 to 77.0	56.6 to 57.7	19.3	15.0
Over 77	Over 57.7	60.2	76.7

a/ Approximate equivalent on basis of U. S. standard method of test.

The Shanghai wheat market

Wheat and flour prices on the Shanghai market declined sharply early in the week ended October 26, but advanced steadily through the rest of the week, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The mills showed some interest in foreign wheat, but were reluctant to buy because of a rumored increase in the Chinese import duty on wheat. While still running at almost full capacity, their supplies were reported somewhat short. Daily arrivals of domestic wheat are now quite small. Flour demand continues fairly good, but shipments to Newchwang, while heavy, have not attained the volume of last season. Flour stocks in Shanghai are placed at 1,300,000 bags. Imports of flour into China during September were reported as follows: United States 9,016 barrels of 196 pounds, Australia 7,603, Canada 3,912, Japan 1,372, others 43, total 24,952 barrels.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, for November shipment in bulk were quoted as follows: Argentine 73 cents per bushel; Australian (New South Wales) 75 cents; domestic standard for November delivery 60 cents, December 70 cents. Domestic flour for November delivery was 78 cents per bag of 49 pounds, for December delivery, 79 cents. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, was \$2.97 per barrel of 196 pounds.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The latest estimate of the 1934 barley crop in Bulgaria is 8,543,000 bushels, which is 48 percent below the 1933 crop, and is the smallest harvest since 1924. The barley crop in Turkey is now estimated at 86,301,000 bushels, which is nearly 16 percent above the 1933 crop, and is about 25 percent larger than the average production during the past five years. The

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

total production in the 36 countries so far reported amounts to 1,164,147,000 bushels, a decrease of 6 percent from the production in the same countries last year.

The revised estimate of the oats crop in Bulgaria is 5,002,000 bushels, which is more than 53 percent below the 1933 production, and is the smallest harvest since 1918. The previous estimate of the oats crop in Turkey has been lowered to 9,921,000 bushels, which is about 45 percent below the harvest of 1933, and is 9 percent below the average production during the past five years. The total 1934 oats production in the 30 countries so far reported amounts to 2,423,381,000 bushels, a decrease of 16 percent from the 1933 production in those countries.

There has been a large increase in the preliminary estimate of the 1934 corn crop of Bulgaria to 32,242,000 bushels. This is, however, more than 31 percent below the 1933 harvest, and 10 percent below the average production during the past five years. The latest estimate of the corn crop in Turkey is 12,676,000 bushels, which is nearly 28 percent below the 1933 production, and is the smallest harvest since 1927. The 1934 corn production in the 12 countries so far reported totals 2,030,370,000 bushels, which is about 32 percent below the harvest in the same countries in 1933.

Russian-grain-situation

All but one percent of the total grain acreage was cut by October 10 in the Soviet Union. The total area harvested was over 201,000,000 acres, and was 3,000,000 less than the comparable figure of a year ago. The remaining uncut area is centered almost entirely in the Asiatic part of the Union, in such regions as western Siberia, Kazakstan, Ural, and Central Asia. In these regions, moreover, cut grain remained lying in the field unstacked and sometimes even unbound on about a third of the harvested area. Grain was threshed in the Soviet Union on more than three fourths of the cut acreage and in a number of important regions, such as Ukraine and North Caucasus, very little grain remained unthreshed by October 10.

No official estimates, however, have been as yet available on the outturn of the Russian grain crops. As far as wheat alone is concerned, which averages about 30 percent of the aggregate Russian cereal production, present indications point to a somewhat lower crop than last year because of the damage which resulted from the drought in the important export areas of Ukraine and North Caucasus. These sections average about 40 percent of Russian wheat production, and a serious reduction in the outturn of their wheat crop is bound to diminish the total Russian wheat crop estimate, unless offset by increased production in other regions. Whether such increase in production in other regions actually took place this year cannot, as yet, be definitely stated.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T'D

While detailed information on the effect of the drought in different regions is lacking, it appears that it particularly seriously effected the important wheat area in southern Ukraine, where the rainfall during the critical April-May period was less than during the disastrous drought year of 1921 in four out of five stations for which data are available. Other regions, it appears, did not suffer as severely from the consequences of the drought. Thus, the Lower Volga region, which together with the neighboring Middle Volga region was as a rule the worst affected area during periods of severe drought in the past, this year apparently has not experienced serious effects. This is attributed to a Russian authority to the short duration of the spring drought in this section on account of the delayed spring weather in 1934. The June rains and unusually low temperature in that month brought great relief to the early crops. Furthermore, the soil moisture supply in this section during the present ^{season} proved to be adequate, due to the ample precipitation in the autumn and winter months and slow melting of the snow. Where artificial retention of snow was practiced, the yields were particularly high. ^{a/} It is likely that analogous conditions existed in the neighboring Middle Volga region. The two Volga regions account on the average for about 13 percent of the Russian wheat crop. Reports from Asiatic regions, western Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Ural, indicate a good crop, although apparently considerable losses of grain occurred because of the slow harvest. These regions produce on the average about one-fourth of the Russian wheat crop.

The Soviet government counted this season on lessened harvesting losses to offset a diminution in yields due to the unfavorable weather conditions. The harvesting losses are admitted to have been large last year and were not fully reflected in the official Soviet crop estimates published last January. The latter presumably did not take into account the harvesting losses beyond a theoretical figure of 10 percent which was deducted from what was termed the "biological yield" of the crop, estimated prior to the harvest. In view of the fact that the loss of grain in 1933 appears to have exceeded the "normal" figure of 10 percent, it has become customary to make a further deduction of 10 to 20 percent from the Soviet official estimates to allow for the additional loss.

This year harvesting losses also appeared to have been considerable, on account of the wide-spread shattering and lodging of the grain and such harvesting difficulties as resulted from the irregular and, in many cases, short stand of the crop and the great diversity in the condition of ripening of the crop within even small areas. The drawn-out character of the harvest in many regions this year was also an unfavorable factor. On the other hand, the better progress of stacking during the present campaign tended to reduce harvesting losses. The combine, on which reliance was also placed to diminish the harvesting losses, apparently did not justify such expectations, because of its low efficiency in the Soviet Union and also because the collectives in many cases tried to

^{a/} Professor R. David, Izvestia, October 3, 1934.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

avoid the use of these machines owned by the government Machine-Tractor Stations, in order not to be obligated to pay the required quantities of grain for this service.

The government program for grain procurements was reported on October 20 as nearly completed, the plan having been fulfilled to the extent of 97.8 percent. Thus, the compulsory grain deliveries to the government were made this year earlier than in any season in the past. It is possible, however, that the plan was reduced in regions affected by the drought. A campaign for additional purchases of grain on a large scale from the peasants has been inaugurated by the Soviet government. See "Foreign Crops and Markets," October 15, 1934, p. 396.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

Increased cotton production in the Orient

The 1934 production of cotton in China is still estimated at about 2,928,000 bales as contrasted with 2,726,000 in 1933, according to a radiogram recently received from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The weather during recent weeks has been generally favorable for picking, but heavy rains occurred in mid-September that damaged the cotton ready for harvest but improved the growth of late plantings. The quality of the 1934 crop is expected to be somewhat better than in 1933, due to some shifting from native varieties to longer staple varieties.

In Manchuria the 1934 cotton crop is estimated to be about 20 percent above the 1933 crop, the Shanghai office reports. This year's acreage of cotton in Manchuria, of which about 80 to 90 percent is native varieties, is estimated to be 40 percent above the 1933 acreage. A cotton expansion program is in progress in Manchuria, which if carried out will result in a cotton acreage at the end of a fifteen year period of more than 3.5 times the 1934 acreage, or about 700,000 acres. It is estimated that such an area could produce over 400,000 bales, of which 50 percent or more would be upland cotton.

In Chosen, the 1934 production of cotton is estimated at about 150,000 bales as compared with 147,000 bales in 1933, according to a report from Consul Wm. R. Langdon at Seoul. The present estimate for 1934 production is somewhat lower than earlier expectations; however, this year's crop is one of the largest on record. The increase in production over that of 1933 is largely a result of an expansion in the area planted. About one fourth of the Chosen cotton production is of native varieties and three fourths upland staple varieties.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Preliminary reports from India of acreage planted and weather conditions indicate increased production for the 1934-35 cotton crop. On October 20, 1934, the area planted for harvest in 1935 was reported by the Director of Statistics at Calcutta to be approximately 2.5 percent above the area planted to the same date in 1933. Weather and crop conditions reported in the Indian Trade Journal for September indicate a normal development of the crop.

Cotton production increasing in Mozambique

Cotton production for export to Portugal is increasing in Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), according to official reports from the Agricultural Service of the colony. Cotton has been exported only since 1907, although it has been grown in small quantities for more than a century. Exports in 1933 were 8,603 bales of 478 pounds as against 8,386 in 1932, 6,838 in 1931, and 5,792 in 1924. The recent expansion is partly attributable to the cotton export bounty which has been paid since 1932. Most of the cotton is produced by the white population. In those provinces where natives are the leading producers, production has increased during the recent low-price years, while remaining fairly constant in the other provinces.

Practically all of the production is exported to Portugal. A cotton export bounty is paid by the Portuguese Government at a rate equal to the difference between 8 escudos per kilogram (about 16 cents per pound) and the average market price of Good Middling cotton at New York or Lisbon. The effect of the bounty has been to prevent a decline in Portuguese colonial production during the period of low cotton prices. Cotton produced in Mozambique averages from 1 inch to 1-3/16 inches in staple length. This is longer than the average for upland cotton produced in the United States, less than 15 percent of which is 1-1/16 inches or longer. In 1932 the United States exported 65,666 bales of cotton to Portugal, of which 2,330 bales were over 1-1/8 inch staple. In 1933 the corresponding quantities were 68,690 and 6,620 bales, respectively.

Yucatan Government restricts henequen production

The lack of demand for Yucatan henequen, following upon the drought in the United States, has forced the Government of Yucatan to limit production from October 15 to December 29, 1934, to about 26,000,000 pounds, according to Vice Consul Welford E. Bailey at Merida, Yucatan. The henequen industry supports the entire economic structure in Yucatan and since producers are dependent mainly upon the United States for a market, the lack of demand has had serious repercussions on business activity. An earlier decree of August 2, 1934, had suspended production from August 4 to September 3 but this was not deemed sufficient to remedy the situation. The new

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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law also fixes the amount of henequen which each individual grower may produce during the period covered by the decree. The individual allotments are based on average weekly deliveries of fiber to the Henequen Farmers' Cooperative Society during the six months, January to June 1934.

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TOBACCO

Canadian tobacco crop improves

The production of tobacco in Norfolk County, Ontario Province, Canada, the center of the flue-cured producing area, and where over 50 percent of the total Canadian crop of all kinds of tobacco is produced, is now reported by Consul Johnson at Hamilton, Ontario, at 18 million pounds as compared with a 15 million-pound estimate reported by Mr. Johnson in September, and 22 million pounds, the estimated production in 1933. The increase over the September estimate for this year's crop in Norfolk County results from excellent growing conditions during September. The total 1934 tobacco acreage in all Canada is about 25 percent below the 1933 acreage, as a result of an agreement with growers to reduce their plantings.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Cuban grapefruit exports increasing

Exports of grapefruit from the Isle of Pines, Cuba during the first four months of the current crop year (July-October) amounted to 180,000 boxes, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compares with 79,000 boxes exported during the corresponding period of the preceding season, 178,000 boxes in 1932, and 281,000 boxes in 1931, the year of highest exports. During those years 95 percent of the total annual exports were shipped in the first four months of the season. The crop is ready for market about two months prior to the beginning of heavy shipments from Florida, and the United States is a good market for Cuban grapefruit during this early period. Shipments are made to the United Kingdom during this period and also later in the season. These two Countries take most of the Cuban exports of grapefruit.

Total exports of grapefruit from the Isle of Pines averaged 193,000 boxes in the 5-year period, 1926-27 to 1930-31. This average would have been much higher had not the late crop of 1926 been destroyed by a hurricane, which also injured trees so that full production did not develop again until 1929 or 1930. Exports, however, remained below those of the 1926-27 season until the record movement in 1931-32. The Isle of Pines

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

has been exporting grapefruit for 20 years. The early start in the grapefruit industry is explained by the fact that many American grapefruit growers, who were discouraged by freezes in Florida, emigrated to the Isle of Pines.

No very reliable figures are available on exports of grapefruit from the mainland of Cuba. In years of good prices exports may run as high as 25,000 boxes and in less favorable seasons from 15,000 to 18,000 boxes. Most of the exports from the mainland go to the United Kingdom. The industry is largely in the hands of American and British growers. The quantity of any one crop shipped from Cuba to the United States and to the United Kingdom depends largely on the size of the fruit. Large sizes are preferred in the United States and small fruit in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, the sizes not desired in either market are heavily discounted.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Britain announces probable cut in cured pork imports

During 1935 the United Kingdom expects to reduce imports of foreign (non-Empire) bacon and ham 12.5 percent below the rate of imports permitted by the import quota effective from August 1 to December 31, 1934, according to a cable dated October 25, from Agricultural Attaché E. A. Foley at London. The permitted imports from all foreign countries during the five months August 1 to December 31, 1934, were fixed at 286,429,000 pounds. This was equivalent to a rate of 687,429,000 pounds per annum. If the 1935 imports are to be limited to 87.5 percent of this figure the total foreign quota for the year would amount to approximately 601,500,000 pounds.

The United States quota for the last five months of 1934 was fixed at 22,520,000 pounds, or 8 percent of the 281,501,000 pounds allotted to the ten important exporting countries subject to the quota restriction. The United States, however, was permitted to ship in an additional one tenth of one percent of the 286,429,000 pounds allotted to all countries. This increased the United States total by 286,000 pounds so that the actual permitted imports from the United States during the last five months of 1934 amounted to 22,806,000 pounds. This rate of imports would have been equivalent to 54,754,000 pounds if continued for 12 months. If imports from this country during 1935 are to be reduced by 12.5 percent of the latter figure, our shipments during the coming year will be limited to about 47,893,000 pounds.

In the year ended June 30, 1934, the United States exported to the United Kingdom 66,238,000 pounds of bacon, Cumberland sides, hams, shoulders, and Wiltshire sides. The average quantity exported to the British market during the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31 was 153,838,000 pounds per annum.

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934 a/

The cotton bounty law passed by the Australian Parliament on August 4, 1934, is designed to make Australia self-sufficient in the matter of spinners' requirements of raw cotton, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service. This objective is to be accomplished by an agreement under which spinners will be protected against the competition of imported yarns and cotton textiles, while growers will receive, in addition to the price paid by the spinners, a bounty payable by the government out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Under previous Australian cotton bounty laws, the Commonwealth Government paid fixed bounties on cotton and also on locally spun cotton yarn in which not less than a minimum quantity of Australian cotton had been used. This procedure was expected to stimulate the domestic production of cotton and at the same time stimulate domestic consumption by subsidizing the domestic spinning industry so as to enable it to meet the competition of relatively cheap imported yarns. Even with the aid of a bounty, however, the Australian spinners found it impossible to compete with imported yarn and finished goods. As a result the spinning industry declined and most of the Australian cotton had to be exported.

The upward revision in the duties on imported yarns and cotton textiles is expected to remedy this unbalanced situation. The new duties, which were levied on August 2, 1934, two days prior to the enactment of the new cotton bounty law, are not only intended to force local textile manufacturers to use yarns spun from Australian cotton rather than imported yarns, but also to encourage the increased manufacture in Australia of cotton textiles formerly supplied almost entirely by imports. It was the hope of the government that the increase in the price of imported cotton yarns and piece goods as a result of the increased duties would cause a shift in the demand to Australian-made products, particularly drills, denims, and dungarees. This in turn would mean an increased consumption of Australian-spun yarns, and in the last analysis an increased consumption of Australian cotton. Manufacturers of cotton wearing apparel, however, are expressing apprehension as to the possibility of reduced consumption because of the increased prices they will have to charge.

The new bounty law makes no direct reference to the price which spinners in Australia will be required to pay for locally-grown cotton. The main objective of the law, however, is to expand and at the same time regulate cotton production in Australia, so that domestic growers will produce only enough to supply the estimated requirements of local spinners plus an additional 20 percent to be used for other purposes. It would seem, therefore that the price payable by spinners could at no time be higher than that at which similar cotton can be purchased from abroad. Such a price would be the Liverpool price plus exchange, freight, insurance,

a/ By Leo J. Schaben, Assistant Agricultural Economist, Foreign Agricultural Service.

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

brokerage, and landing charges to Australia. That this is the price which spinners are expected to pay for Australian cotton is indicated by Consul A. R. Preston at Brisbane, in a report dated August 13, 1934. The Consul stated that it had been decided that "Australian raw cotton should be supplied at all times to spinners at the Australian equivalent of world parity," that is, "the standard price determined at Liverpool plus exchange, freight, and landing charges to Australia, customs duties excluded." As long as spinners are able to secure raw cotton locally at the Australian equivalent of world parity it is believed that with tariff protection against imported yarns and piece goods they will enjoy a distinct competitive advantage over spinners in foreign countries.

Bounty payable only on cotton consumed in Australia

One of the significant features of the new bounty law is the limit which it places on the quantity of cotton for which the bounty will be paid. The law provides that the maximum amount of cotton upon which bounty can be paid shall be the quantity fixed by the Queensland Cotton Board as representing the estimated amount required by Australian spinners during the twelve months ending March 31 of each year, plus 20 percent of the quantity so determined. The addition of 20 percent to spinners' requirements is made in order to enable growers to enjoy the bounty on cotton sold for other than spinners' requirements.

The Cotton Board will make its estimate of spinners' requirements, plus 20 percent, on September 30 each year, which is around the date when cotton planting begins in Australia. Since no bounty will be paid on quantities in excess of that allotment, growers are expected to limit their crop to the figure set by the Board. This arrangement was adopted in order to correct the situation under previous cotton bounty laws whereby a bounty was paid on all cotton grown in Australia, even when most of it had to be exported. Restricting the payment of the bounty to the quantity of cotton decided upon by the Board is expected not only to discourage production for export but also to prevent too rapid an expansion in the industry. The bounty is to be paid at the time of delivery to the gin. There is no provision in the Act for regulating the cotton acreage of individual producers.

Bounty to vary with Liverpool spot quotation a/

The bounty payable to Australian growers for ginned cotton under the new law will vary in accordance with fluctuations in the world price of cotton as represented by the official Liverpool spot quotation for American middling cotton at Liverpool, England, on Friday of each week. It is pro-

a/ Conversions from foreign to United States currency made on basis of exchange prevailing on October 13, 1934. Noon buying rates for cable transfers payable in foreign currencies in New York on that date were \$4.92 for the British Pound Sterling and \$3.8875 for the Australian.

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

vided, however, that the bounty is not to exceed a certain maximum amount per pound. The bounties are to be paid during a period of five years, beginning December 1, 1934, and ending November 30, 1939. A Liverpool spot quotation of 6d British currency (\$0.12) per pound has been adopted as the starting point for determining the amount of the bounty to be paid. When the official Friday Liverpool quotation is at this level, the bounty to growers for cotton delivered to the gin during the week ending at the close of business on that Friday will be 5.25d Australian currency (\$0.09) per pound for the first year (1934-35); 4.75d (\$0.08) per pound for the second year, and 4.25d (\$0.07) per pound for each of the remaining three years.

Should the Friday quotation at Liverpool rise or fall below 6d (\$0.12) per pound, the bounty to growers for cotton delivered that week is to be lowered or increased correspondingly. For each increase of one one-hundredth of one penny per pound in the Liverpool price the bounty will be reduced by the same amount. On the other hand, for each decline of one one-hundredth of one penny per pound in the Liverpool price the bounty will be increased by the same amount, but only up to a fixed maximum. During 1934-35 the maximum bounty that can be paid to growers is 6.5d Australian currency (\$0.11) per pound; during the second year, 6d (\$.10) per pound; and during each of the three remaining years, 5.5d (0.09) per pound.

As already indicated, when the Liverpool price is 6d (equivalent to 7.6d Australian currency) the bounty will be 4.25d (Australian currency) so that growers will be guaranteed a minimum of 12.85d Australian currency (\$0.21) per pound. Calculating the reduction in the bounty required for each specified increase in the Liverpool spot quotation, it is found that no bounty at all will be payable when the Liverpool price reaches 11.25d (\$0.21) per pound. On the other hand should the Liverpool price decline, the bounty would increase correspondingly up to a maximum of 6.5d (\$0.11) per pound. In order to get the maximum bounty, however, the Liverpool price would have to decline to 4.75d (\$0.10) per pound. It must be borne in mind that the price of 12.85d Australian currency (\$0.21) per pound, guaranteed to the Australian grower, is only a minimum price. Presumably growers will require spinners to pay the same price for Australian cotton that they would have to pay to secure cotton from outside sources, namely, the world price plus costs to Australia. With the Australian equivalent of world parity plus a bounty, the grower probably will find cotton production profitable, providing he can secure enough labor to plant, cultivate, chop, and pick the crop.

Another interesting feature of the new law is that the government is authorized to compensate the Australian grower for any depreciation in the exchange value of the pound sterling against the Australian currency. Such currency depreciation would tend to make it profitable for the Australian spinner to purchase foreign instead of domestic cotton. If depreciation of British currency against Australian should cause a reduction in the price at which imported cotton can be landed in Australia, the

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

government will increase the bounty so as to compensate for the depreciation. The law provides, however, that the increase in the bounty effected as a result of currency depreciation shall not exceed 1.5d (\$0.02) per pound.

The bounties are to be paid only on ginned cotton and only on grades higher than that known as Strict Good Ordinary. The rates of bounty payable on Strict Good Ordinary and lower grades are fixed at one-half of the rates determined from time to time as payable for the higher grades.

The law provides that all cotton on which bounty is claimed shall be graded and stapled and that no bounty shall be paid on any cotton unless it is of good and merchantable quality. Moreover, the law authorizes the government to withhold the whole or any part of the bounty if the rates of wages or condition of employment in respect of any of the labor employed in the growing of the cotton are below the standard rates and conditions prescribed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or by any other industrial authority of the Commonwealth or the State in which the cotton is produced.

Previous legislation affecting cotton a/

It has been estimated that Australia's current annual requirements of cotton textiles represent the equivalent of approximately 140,000 bales of cotton b/. Since 1920 the government has favored the expansion of cotton production with a view toward practical self-sufficiency. That policy since 1926 has been coupled with an attempt to replace as much of the imports of cotton manufactured goods as possible with articles made in Australia from locally-grown cotton. The dual policy has involved governmental subsidies to both the raw cotton and the cotton manufacturing industries.

The first direct governmental subsidy to the cotton growing industry was that provided by the State Government of Queensland in 1920. The State Government that year guaranteed growers a minimum price of 5.5d (\$0.11) per pound of seed cotton for the three years ended July 31, 1923. This guarantee was subsequently continued to July 31, 1926, under the provisions of the Queensland Cotton Industry Act of 1923. With the enactment of the 1923 law the State Government also took over direct control of the entire crop. No seed could be planted except that distributed by the Department of Agriculture. Local quarantine measures were also enacted against cotton pests and diseases. Moreover, the State took over the entire marketing of the crop, no dealing in domestic cotton being permitted by anyone except the government.

a/ Conversions to American exchange made at par. b/ Consul Albert M. Doyle, Brisbane, Australia, March 27, 1931.

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

The enactment on August 23, 1926, of the "Cotton Bounty Act, 1926" marked the first instance of active intervention by the Commonwealth Government itself in behalf of the Australian cotton growing and spinning industry. The announced objective of the Commonwealth law of 1926 was to build up both the primary and the secondary cotton industries. This was to be accomplished through the payment of bounties by the Federal Treasury on the production of seed cotton and cotton yarn for a period of five years beginning August 16, 1926, and ending August 15, 1931.

The rate of bounty payable on seed cotton of good and merchantable quality under this Act was fixed at .75d (\$0.015) per pound for prescribed lower grades and at 1.5d (\$0.03) per pound for prescribed higher grades. The bounty to cotton spinners was fixed at from .333d (\$0.0067) per pound for number 1 count yarns to 1s (\$0.24) per pound for counts of 41 and upward. The bounty to spinners, however, was payable only on yarns containing at least 50 percent Australian cotton. Moreover, it was payable only to such spinners as in the opinion of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration maintained "reasonable and fair condition of employment and rates of wages". The dual bounty system, however, failed to accomplish the desired results, as far as the domestic spinning industry was concerned. The latter found itself unable, even with the aid of the bounty, to compete with imported yarns which could be brought in free of duty. As a result, the spinning industry declined and growers once more had to dispose of the bulk of their crop in the export market.

In the 1929-30 season the Queensland Government again came to the assistance of the cotton growers when it guaranteed them a price of 5d (\$0.1013) per pound for seed cotton. This guarantee was maintained only for the 1929-30 season pending the determination of a permanent Commonwealth policy in regard to the cotton industry.

The period for the payment of bounties under the Commonwealth bounty act of 1926 was to have expired on August 15, 1931. On July 8, 1930, however, the "Cotton Industries Bounty Act 1930" became law, providing for the payment by the Commonwealth Government of bounties on both raw cotton and cotton yarn up to the year ending September 30, 1936. This new law authorized a continuation of the existing bounties on raw cotton and cotton yarn until the financial year ending September 30, 1932. Thereafter the bounties were to be reduced by fixed amounts annually until the financial year ending September 30, 1936.

Realizing that the successful development of a domestic cotton growing industry depended mainly upon the existence in Australia of an assured and profitable market for the crop, the Commonwealth Government promises, in addition, to give sufficient tariff protection to the domestic spinning industry to enable it to absorb all of the domestic cotton crop. It was expected that the cotton growing and manufacturing industries would be, self-sustaining with the aid of an import duty after 1935-36. In return for tariff protection and a bounty on yarn production the spinners agreed to a price stabilization arrangement under which

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

growers were to be assured a price of 5d (\$0.10) per pound for their seed cotton for a period of five years commencing with the 1930-31 season. This latter price stabilization agreement was to operate only as long as the price of American middling did not rise above 1s 2d (\$0.2838) per pound.

In regard to the rates of bounty on seed cotton the Cotton Industries Bounty Act 1930, provided for a continuation of the previously existing bounty of .75d (\$0.015) per pound for the lower grades and 1.5d (\$0.03) per pound for the higher grades until September 30, 1932. Thereafter this bounty was to be reduced by a fixed amount each year until it stood during the financial year ending September 30, 1936 at .25d (\$0.005) per pound for the lower grades and at .5d (\$0.01) per pound for the higher grades.

In regard to the yarn bounty the law of 1930 provided for a continuation of the existing bounty; i.e., from .333d (\$0.0067) per pound to 1s (\$0.2²) per pound, according to count, until September 30, 1932. Thereafter, the bounties were to be diminished by a fixed amount each year until they stood during the financial year ending September 30, 1936, at a range of from 2/18 penny (\$0.002) to 4d (\$0.06) per pound according to count. These bounties were to be payable only on yarns in which 100 percent of Australian cotton was used. However, spinners who could satisfy the government that the available supplies of Australian grown cotton were insufficient for their needs were allowed a bounty in proportion to the amount of Australian cotton they actually used. Moreover, as in the Cotton Bounty Act of 1926, the yarn bounties were to be payable only to spinners whose conditions of employment and rates of wages met with the approval of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Finally the 1930 law provided that the bounty on cotton yarn could be reduced or withheld from any firm or company if its net profits in any year exceeded 10 percent of the capital it employed in the manufacture of cotton yarn. A subsequent amendment to the Cotton Industries Bounty Act, 1930, however, specified that the bounties on cotton yarn, which under that Act were authorized to be paid up to September 30, 1936, would be payable only in respect of cotton yarn manufactured in Australia on or before June 30, 1932. The removal of the bounty to spinners automatically cancelled the price stabilization arrangement above referred to. The bounty on seed cotton, however, continued in force until superseded by the new Cotton Bounty Act of 1934.

Control of cotton marketing by Queensland Cotton Board

During the period of the Queensland Government price guarantee from 1920 to 1926, the cotton crop in Queensland was controlled and marketed by the State Government. When the State Government subsidy was replaced by the Commonwealth Government bounty system in 1926, the purchase, ginning, and sale of the crop was placed in the hands of a newly organized

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

Queensland Cotton Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Products Pools Act. This board began to function on January 1, 1927. Growers have five representatives on the Cotton Board and the Queensland Government has one. The entire crop is placed in one pool and the Cotton Board assumes control of it as soon as it is loaded at the railway station.

Upon arrival at the gin the cotton is grouped into lots of apparent similar qualities and ginned accordingly. The lint cotton is graded and stapled in accordance with the Universal Standards for American Upland cotton. The Cotton Board sells to the spinners or in the export market and makes returns to growers on the basis of prices actually received for the cotton plus the bounty. Advances are made to the growers when the cotton is received at the gin. Any profits accruing, after deducting the cost of ginning, handling, and marketing, are divided, pro rata, among those who supplied the seed cotton. The Board also handles the marketing of cotton-seed by-products, such as oil and cake.

State of Queensland produces most of the Australian cotton crop

Practically the entire cotton crop of Australia is produced in the State of Queensland. The cotton belt in Queensland is reported as covering an area, about 50 miles from the coast, running from Brisbane northward to Rockhampton. The belt is about 500 miles long and from 50 to 150 miles wide. The chief cotton growing area in that region is the Callide Valley near Gladstone.

The Queensland cotton growing region consists largely of rolling valleys lying between the Great Dividing Range and the eastern coast of Queensland. This region lies between latitudes 23 degrees and 28 degrees south, where the rainfall, temperature, and soil conditions seem to be favorable for cotton production. All Queensland comes under the direct influence of the summer monsoon rains. These are very dependable in the coastal districts where the Queensland cotton belt is located. The average annual rainfall at Brisbane is around 48 inches, over half occurring during the four months, December - March. Both summer and winter temperatures in the cotton belt are free from violent fluctuations. Frosts are practically non-existent and occur only in the higher altitudes during the middle of July. Being free from frosts except in the higher altitudes, the region offers a long growing period.

The cotton crop in Queensland is usually planted from the middle of September to the middle of November, a period when temperatures are favorable for the rapid germination of the seed and when rainfall is at its lowest point. The rainy season begins toward the end of November and reaches its highest point during January and February. Temperatures during this period also rise steadily, reaching their highest point in January and February. The cotton plants reach maturity toward the end of March. During the period running from the end of March to the end of June,

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

when picking takes place, the weather is clear and dry, warm during the day and cool at night. These are especially favorable conditions for the successful production of cotton.

Owing to the long frost-free growing period, to the good rainfall, and to the warm and even temperature of the coastal districts of Queensland, that region appears to be suitable for the production of the slow maturing long staple cottons, particularly long stapled American Uplands. There is some difference of opinion as to whether it would be best to grow chiefly long staple or the medium and short staple varieties, which mature more quickly. Numerous varieties have been tested and Durango seems to have given the best results, as regards both yield and quality. It is expected that this type will soon be the standard cotton of Australia. The bulk of the Queensland crop falls within staple lengths of 1-1/16 to 1-1/8 inches, usually running toward the longer length. The average grade of the Australian crop is said to be about equal to Good Middling American.

Studies made by the Queensland Department of Agriculture several years ago indicated that the cost of producing cotton in the State was in the neighborhood of 3d (\$0.06 at par) per pound of seed cotton. This figure includes costs of plowing, barrowing, planting, cultivating, thinning, picking, bagging, and cartage. The cost of picking is the most expensive item, the rate being around 1.5d (\$0.03 at par) per pound. The cost of ginning is also high, running around 1.125d (\$0.023 at par) per pound of seed cotton.

The Cotton Industries Bounty Act of 1930, above referred to, was enacted on the theory that growers must receive an average price of 5d (\$0.10) per pound for seed cotton in order to make any profit. It was for this same reason that the Queensland Government guaranteed growers an average price of 5d per pound of seed cotton during the 1929-30 season. In order to arrive at cost of production landed in Liverpool, ocean freight, insurance, handling charges, harbor dues, and brokerage would have to be added to the above figure of 5d per pound of seed cotton.

Effect of subsidies on cotton production in Australia

Prior to the establishment of the three-year guaranteed minimum price of 5d (\$0.10 at par) per pound of seed cotton by the Queensland Government in 1920 the cotton acreage and production were insignificant. With this encouragement, however, the area harvested increased from 72 acres in 1918-19 to 41,000 acres in 1922-23, while the production of seed cotton increased from 27,000 pounds to 13,000,000 pounds. The harvested acreage and production have fluctuated widely since that time. The 1934 crop of 27,000,000 pounds of seed cotton was the largest crop ever grown in Australia.

THE AUSTRALIAN RAW COTTON BOUNTY ACT 1934, CONT'D

While Australia possesses large areas of cheap and fertile land with all of the prerequisites of climate and soil for successful cotton production, it is hard to be expected that she can become a cotton producer of commercial significance in world markets until an increased population and smaller farm units make such an intensive crop as cotton more profitable than grazing and grain growing. Owing to the abundance of cheap land and the scarcity of rural population the production of livestock and meat products and wheat has been more profitable than cotton production. It may be possible, however, especially with the aid of a bounty to growers and tariff protection to the textile interests, to expand production to a point where Australia will be growing enough raw cotton to supply domestic requirements.

As already indicated, Australia's annual requirements of cotton textiles at the present time represent the equivalent of approximately 140,000 bales of cotton. Most of these textiles are imported from the United Kingdom where they are made largely from American cotton. The American cotton grower, therefore, would be affected by any expansion which Australia may be able to effect in her production of cotton. Australia has also been importing around 2,000 bales of cotton annually in recent years, mostly from the United States and India.

AUSTRALIA: Area and production of cotton in Queensland,
1922-23 to 1933-34

Year	Total area growing cotton	Area harvested	Production of seed cotton		Total pro- duction of ginned cotton
			Total	Per harvest- ed acre	
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Bales a/
1922-23...	78,524	40,821	12,543,770	307	8,739
1923-24...	82,174	50,186	16,416,170	327	11,436
1924-25...	53,653	40,062	19,537,274	488	13,611
1925-26...	31,460	18,743	9,059,907	483	6,312
1926-27...	28,830	14,975	7,060,756	472	4,919
1927-28...	26,122	20,316	12,290,910	605	8,562
1928-29...	27,659	15,003	8,024,502	535	5,590
1929-30...	35,527	22,652	17,022,897	752	11,859
1930-31...	50,357	22,452	15,244,644	679	10,620
1931-32...	b/	65,195	6,171,116	95	4,299
1932-33...	b/	80,524	17,718,520	221	12,344
1933-34...	b/	50,000	26,845,172	537	18,702

Official Year Books of the Commonwealth of Australia for 1922-23 to 1930-31 and American Consul A. R. Preston, Brisbane, Queensland, for 1931-32 to 1933-34. a/ Converted to ginned cotton in bales of 478 pounds each, net weight, on basis of 33.3 percent ginned from 100 pounds of unginneed cotton. b/ Comparable statistics not available.

THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA AS IT AFFECTS AGRICULTURE a/

The Foreign Trade Agreement with Cuba is the first agreement that has been signed under the Trade Agreement Act. It became effective on September 3, 1934, and unless terminated under special provisions of the Agreement remains in force for three years, after which time it may be terminated by either government upon six months' notice. Upon termination of the new Agreement the provisions of the Commercial Convention of 1902 automatically resume operation. The Agreement did not change the tariff status of goods from either country permitted free entry into the other. Dutiable products of both countries not specially provided for in the Agreement are, in most cases, to receive the same tariff treatment as was accorded them prior to the new Agreement. Under the terms of the Agreement, Cuba reduces the duty on American lard, wheat flour, pork, automobiles, and many other agricultural and industrial products, and the United States reduces the duty on Cuban sugar, tobacco, winter vegetables, and certain other items. No United States duty was lowered more than 50 percent and the more important reductions were less than that percentage.

Probable effect on agriculture

There are two aspects of the Cuban Trade Agreement of outstanding importance to American agriculture. The first is that the Agreement will result in a larger market in Cuba for the products of our farms and factories. The second is that this is accomplished without endangering the prices of the American farm products on which the United States reduces the duty.

As to the first point, the lower duties granted by Cuba on our flour, lard, automobiles, etc., will tend to lower their prices in Cuba and thereby increase their market in that country. Though the Cubans might have as much as \$24,000,000 more to spend in 1935 as a result of our lowering the duties on sugar and tobacco, this addition to Cuban purchasing power would not be a clear gain of that amount in the total market for American farm products.

The second aspect of importance to agriculture is the fact that the principal concessions granted by the United States have been safeguarded in such a way as to protect the farmer from increased competition from the Cuban products on which duties were reduced. In the case of sugar the safeguard consists of a quota limiting the quantity that may be imported from Cuba in any given year to 1,902,000 short tons and in the additional fact that the quota is low enough so that it would probably have been filled in 1935 even if the Agreement had not reduced the duty. Thus the reduction in the duty will not increase the imports of sugar and therefore the price received by producers of sugar in the United States will not be adversely affected by the reduction in the duty on Cuban sugar.

a/ Prepared by C. F. Wells, Division of Statistical and Historical Research Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA AS IT AFFECTS AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

The safeguard in the case of tobacco is also a quota low enough so that it would probably have been filled in 1935 even if there had been no reduction in the duty. Therefore, the reduction in the duty on Cuban tobacco should not cause any change in the amount imported in 1935 from what would have been brought in from the country if there had been no reduction in the duty. From this it is concluded that prices paid domestic producers for competitive types should not be materially affected.

The concessions granted by the United States on fresh fruits and vegetables have been safeguarded in two ways. Certain reductions in duty, such as the one on pineapples, affect products not produced in important amounts within the continental United States. Though the reductions in the duties on other fresh fruits and vegetables, such as grapefruit, limes, lima beans, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, and squash may result in larger imports, yet this increase in imports will, by the terms of the Agreement, be confined to certain months, and in those months market supplies of the corresponding domestic product are small.

Cuba's concessions to the United States

In 1932 Cuba imported \$27,600,000 worth of merchandise from the United States. The duties have been reduced on imports from the United States valued in 1932 at \$18,100,000, or on about two thirds of the total, (see table 1 below). If Cuban imports from the United States should return to 1929 levels, the concessions granted by Cuba would affect United States products valued at several times the above figure. Since in the past, industrial products have accounted for over two thirds of the value of Cuban imports from the United States, it is not surprising that the value of non-agricultural products on which Cuba grants concessions bears about that ratio to the value of agricultural products on which the duties are reduced.

Table 1. - CUBAN IMPORTS: Total and those on which concessions were granted to United States

Item	Value of imports	
	1929	1932
	Million dollars	Million dollars
Cuban imports from all countries.....	216.2	51.0
Cuban imports from the United States...	127.0	27.6
Cuban imports from United States on which concessions were granted.....		18.1
(a) Non-agricultural imports.....	a/	11.3
(b) Agricultural imports.....		6.8

a/ Includes textiles and tanned hides and leather.

The principal agricultural imports upon which Cuba grants concessions are lard, flour, and pork. Wheat flour accounts for 43 percent and lard and pork for 29 percent of the value of agricultural imports upon which increased

'THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA AS IT AFFECTS AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

tariff advantages are granted. (See table 2, page 484.) Although the value of flour imported from the United States is much greater than the value of lard imports, yet the reduction in the Cuban duty on lard is probably a more important concession than the reduction in the duty on flour. This is because the reduction in the duty per pound of flour imported from the United States and made from wheat grown in the United States is only 3 percent of the 1932 price per pound, whereas the initial reduction in the duty per pound of lard is 49 percent of the 1932 price and by 1936 the reduction will be about 55 percent.

The old Cuban duty on lard from the United States was \$9.60 per 100 pounds or 20 percent less than the rate on lard from other countries. The Agreement reduces this duty to \$2.27 per 100 pounds until September 3, 1935. On that date the duty is to be reduced to \$1.86 per 100 pounds, a year later to \$1.45 per 100 pounds, and it may not be increased during the remainder of the life of the Agreement. In addition, the Agreement provides that the existing consumption tax of \$1.00 per 100 pounds will be eliminated not later than September 3, 1936 and will not be increased in the meantime.

Flour is separated into three categories by the Agreement. Flour imported from countries other than the United States pays the highest rate of duty, or 59 cents per 100 pounds. This may be called the general rate. Flour imported from the United States, not made entirely from wheat grown in the United States, pays a duty of 41 cents per 100 pounds, or 30 percent less than the general rate. Neither of these rates was changed by the Agreement. Flour imported from the United States which is made entirely of wheat grown in the United States pays a duty of 35 cents per 100 pounds, or 40 percent less than the general rate. Prior to the Agreement this flour secured the same treatment as flour in the second category. On flour of the last two classes the duty may not be increased but may be lowered and the percentage reductions from the general rate may be increased but may not be decreased during the life of the Agreement. It is also provided that within a period of not more than 2 years from the date on which the Agreement became effective the consumption tax of 50 cents per 100 pounds on flour not from the United States and 35 cents per 100 pounds on flour from the United States shall be abolished.

Cuba also made concessions on vegetable oils, beans, fresh and canned vegetables and fruits, dried fruits, nuts, canned meat, and many other agricultural products -- about 75 tariff items in all. ^{a/} Not included in the Agreement but provided for in an exchange of notes immediately following its signing, Cuba agrees to ship avocados to the United States only between June 1 and September 30 of each year, during which months Cuban avocados continue to enter the United States free of duty.

^{a/} A detailed list of these together with the old and new rates and preferential reductions is given in a mimeographed publication of the Department of Commerce entitled "New Trade Agreement with Reciprocal Concessions concluded between Cuba and the United States".

THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA AS IT AFFECTS AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

Table 2.- Summary of Cuban concessions on agricultural imports from the United States

Product	Duty per 100 pounds on imports from			Minimum preferential reduction to United States		Value of imports from United States in	
	United States		Other countries	New b/	Old	1929	1932
	New a/	Old					
Flour from United States wheat.....	c/ .35	c/ .41	c/ .59	40	30) 8,512,255) 2,947,871
Flour from other wheat.....	c/ .41	c/ .41	c/ .59	30	30))
Pure hog lard.....	d/2.27	9.60	12.00	20	20	9,446,319	1,159,995
Bacon or salted and smoked pork..	5.95	7.62	9.52	30	20) 2,340,678) 394,971
Fat salt pork.....	4.08	6.53	8.16	25	20))
Pork, pickled or salted.....	4.08	6.53	8.16	25	20	2,331,100	386,983
Other crude animal oils and fats....	.09	.09	.11	20	20	642,274	282,843
Rice, hulled and semi-hulled.....	.84	e/ 1.01	e/1.68	50	40	f/ 395,413	f/ 239,679
Potatoes.....	g/ .91	g/ 1.81	g/2.27	g/50	g/20	h/1,105,489	i/ 130,954
Oats.....	.35	.51	.64	40	20	469,633	107,300
Total above.....						25,243,161	5,650,615
Miscellaneous.....							1,125,791
Total j/.....							6,776,410

a/ These rates may not be increased during the life of the Agreement and neither may any internal taxes that apply. b/ These preferential reductions to the United States from the general rate may be increased but not decreased during the life of the Agreement. c/ Does not include a consumption tax of 35 cents per 100 pounds on flour from the United States and 50 cents per 100 pounds on other flour. These consumption taxes are to be abolished within 2 years from September 3, 1934.

d/ The rate of duty is \$2.27 until September 3, 1935, \$1.86 from that date until September 3, 1936, and not over \$1.45 during the remaining life of the Agreement. The existing consumption tax of 1 cent per pound is not included in the above charges and will be eliminated not later than September 3, 1936. e/ Includes a consumption tax of 60 cents per 100 pounds on rice from the United States and \$1.00 per 100 pounds on other rice. These consumption taxes were abolished prior to the signing of the new Agreement. f/ Hulled rice only. g/ Potatoes imported between July 1 and October 31. h/ Potatoes imported between June 1 and November 30. i/ Potatoes imported between June 1 and October 31. j/ Not including textiles or tanned hides and leather.

From the standpoint of the value of imports in 1932 the principal nonagricultural products on which concessions were granted by Cuba were cotton thread and certain cotton cloth; automobiles, trucks and tires; tanned hides, patent leather, calf and kid skins; logs and rough sawn or unplaned wood; agricultural implements and food processing machinery; electrical apparatus and machinery; pharmaceutical

THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA AS IT AFFECTS AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

specialties and biological products; and nonspecified machinery not for industrial use. Imports of these products from the United States in 1932 were valued at over \$5,000,000, or 45 percent of total value of imports of nonagricultural products on which concessions were granted. In addition, better tariff treatment was accorded rayon yarn and fabric but hitherto the volume of trade between the two countries in this item has been small.

United States concessions to Cuba

In return for the reduced duties, increased preferences, and reduced and stabilized internal taxes granted by Cuba, the United States has made concessions on 93 percent of the value of dutiable imports from Cuba in 1932 (see table 3 below). Most of these concessions are on agricultural products since most of the imports from Cuba are agricultural products.

Table 3.- UNITED STATES IMPORTS: Total and those on which concessions were granted to Cuba

Item	Value of imports	
	1929 Million Dollars	1932 Million Dollars
United States imports from all countries .	4,399.4	1,322.8
United States imports from Cuba	207.4	28.3
United States imports from Cuba on which concessions were granted		49.4
(a) Nonagricultural imports4
(b) Agricultural imports		49.0

a/ Of this total, \$53,222,286 was the value of dutiable imports from Cuba.

As may be seen from the summary on the following page (table 4), the concession on sugar is the principal concession made by the United States. If the various concessions be compared upon the basis of the value of imports involved, or nominal loss in revenue involved, or the size of the decrease in duty compared with the price of the product, in all cases sugar leads the list. The rate of duty on 96° Cuban sugar was reduced from 1.5 cents per pound to 0.9 cents per pound. The new rate may be lowered but not increased during the life of the Agreement. The old rate on Cuban sugar was 20 percent less than the rate on dutiable sugar from other foreign countries. This 20 percent preferential reduction remains but is now stated to be a minimum. The quota of 1,902,000 short tons allotted Cuba by recent United States legislation on sugar is not affected by the Agreement which provides that if the quota should be removed the old rate of duty on Cuban sugar is to be automatically restored.

THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA AS IT AFFECTS AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

Table 4. - Summary of United States concessions to Cuba

Commodity	1932 imports from Cuba		Nominal loss in revenue ^{a/}	Average reduction in duty per pound ^{a/}	Reduction in duty per pound as a percentage of foreign value per pound
	Foreign value ^{a/}	Foreign value per pound			
Sugar	Dollars 37,883,792	Cents 1.05	Dollars 21,952,872	Cents b/ 0.61	b/ 58
Tobacco	8,911,969	62.53	1,946,560	13.66	22
Fruits and vegetables ...	2,099,941	1.71	538,588	0.37	22
Miscellaneous..	474,119		103,068		
Total	49,369,821		24,541,088		

^{a/} From Table 5. ^{b/} Using the rates which became effective June 8, 1934.

The next most important concession was made on tobacco. The rate on stemmed filler tobacco from Cuba (the largest tobacco import classification), was reduced from 40 cents per pound to 25 cents per pound. Other tobacco concessions are shown in Table 5. The new rates may be reduced but may not be increased during the life of the Agreement. Imports of Cuban tobacco are limited by the Agreement to 18 percent of the total quantity used in the manufacture of cigars in factories of the United States during the preceding calendar year. The figure of 18 percent is based on a 10-year average of the ratio of imports of Cuban tobacco to the total domestic manufacture of cigar tobacco. If and when the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States gives notice that the cigar tobacco adjustment program in the United States has been substantially abandoned, the duties on tobacco from Cuba shall be determined as though such commodities were not mentioned in the Agreement but shall not exceed those in effect just prior to the signing of the Agreement.

Many of the duties on off-season fruits and vegetables imported from Cuba were reduced the full 50 percent permitted by the Trade Agreements Act. This is true of pineapples in crates, limes, grapefruit, lima beans, green or unripe, white potatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, and okra. On the other hand, the duties on imports of tomatoes, peppers, and squash from Cuba were reduced 25 percent. None of the new rates on fresh fruits and vegetables from Cuba may be increased during the life of the Agreement, although they may be decreased. There is no quota on the amount of any of these products that may enter the country but in all cases in which the product is produced in this country it is permitted entry only in those months in which domestic marketings are light (Table 5).

Other concessions granted by the United States are listed in Table 5 on the following page.

Table 5. - United States Concessions to Cuba

Item	Unit	Duty per unit on imports from				Minimum preferential:				1932			
		Cuba		Other countries		reduction to Cuba		Imports from Cuba		Imports from Cuba		Nominal loss in revenue b/	
		Sentas	Centas	Sentas	Centas	Percent	Percent	Quantity	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Dollars
SUGAR c/ 93° sugar.	Pounds	.8595:d/	1.4325:d/	1.79025:	20	20	20	21,758,880:	223,940:	124,678			
94°	"	.8730:d/	1.4550:d/	1.818770:	20	20	20	1,81875:	2,614:	24:			
95°	"	.8865:d/	1.4775:d/	1.806875:	20	20	20	807,082,307:	7,328,114:	4,769,856			
96°	"	.9000:d/	1.5000:d/	1.875000:	20	20	20	1,467,907,927:	13,155,570:	8,97,448			
97°	"	.9135:d/	1.5225:d/	1.903125:	20	20	20	3,566,866:	3,566,866:	3,566,866			
98°	"	.9270:d/	1.5450:d/	1.931250:	20	20	20	64,442,877:	520,090:	398,442			
99°	"	.9405:d/	1.5675:d/	1.959375:	20	20	20	37,071,990:	420,634:	32,441			
100°	"	.9540:d/	1.5900:d/	1.987500:	20	20	20	841,397,538:	12,669,524:	5,251,288			
Total....													
TOTAL													
TOBACCO													
Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 5% of wrapper tobacco, if unstemmed.....	"	e/	1.50:	1.82:	2.275:e/	20	20	74,696:	280,767:	23,903			
Filler tobacco not specially provided for.....	"	g/	.175:	.28:	.35:e/	20	20	e/	3,642,695:e/	2,006,989:	1,82,483		
If unstemmed.....	"	e/	.250:	.40:	.50:e/	20	20	e/	7,615,755:	5,595,107:	1,446,863		
If stemmed.....	"	e/	.175:	.28:	.35:e/	20	20	e/	2,838,471:	648,014:	298,040		
Scrap tobacco.....	"												
Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, of all kinds and paper cigars and cigarettes including wrappers.....	"												
Total....													
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES													
Limes in natural state.....	"		.008:	.016:	.02:	20	20		23,951:	1,395:	191		
Grapefruit.....	"	e/	.006:	.012:	.015:e/	40	20		7,098,716:	165,008:	42,590		
Pineapples													
In crates.....													
cubic feet													
Each													
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Table 5. - United States Concessions to Cuba, continued

Item	Unit	Duty per unit on imports from			Minimum preferential reduction to Cuba:			Imports from Cuba:			1932			Nominal loss in revenue b/		
		New e/		Cuba	Other countries		New	Old	Percent	Pounds	Value	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent									
MISCELLANEOUS																
Honey.....	Pounds	.012;	.024;	.03;	20	20				6,875;	437;	82				
Corn or maize, including cracked corn.....	56 lb. bushel.	.10;	.20;	.25;	20	20				162,705;	85,577;	16,170				
Fish, not specially provided for; fresh or frozen, whether or not packed in ice, whole or boned, or bisected or otherwise prepared.....	Pounds	.004;	.008;	.01;	20	20				2,475;	372;	10				
Fish, fresh or frozen, filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided, not specially provided for.....	"	.01;	.02;	.025;	20	20				0;	0;	0				
Rum in bottles containing 1 gallon or less.....	Proof gallon	2.50;	4.00;	5.00;	20	20				46,881; ^{e/}	213,608; ^{m/}	70,321				
Sponges commercially known as velvet.....	-	12¢ ad valorem;	20¢ ad valorem;	25¢ ad valorem;	20	20				172,721;	73,295;	5,664				
Sponges not specially provided for.....	Pounds	.66 ad valorem;	1.2¢ ad valorem;	1.5¢ ad valorem;	20	20				1,511;	519;	31				
Glycerine, crude.....	"	.004;	.008;	.01;	50	20				1,232,239;	50,147;	4,929				
Distilled or essential grapefruit oil.....	-	.10¢ ad valorem;	.20¢ ad valorem;	.25¢ ad valorem;	20	20				0;	0;	0				
All jellies, jams, and marmalades (except orange) and fruit butter.....	-	.18¢ ad valorem;	.28¢ ad valorem;	.35¢ ad valorem;	20	20				107,382;	6,981;	978				
Mango and guava pastes and pips.....	-	.14¢ ad valorem;	.23¢ ad valorem;	.35¢ ad valorem;	50	20				445,064;	21,310;	2,984				
Cement floor and wall tiles valued at not more than 40 cents.....	Square feet	"	"	"	20	20				0;	0;	0				
Per square foot .40 cents per square foot.....	"	12¢ ad valorem;	14¢ ad valorem;	18¢ ad valorem;	20	20				0;	0;	0				
Valued at over .40 cents per square foot.....	M. board feet	.66 ad valorem;	1.2¢ ad valorem;	1.2¢ ad valorem;	20	20				322; ^{b/}	21,873;	1,699				
Mahogany, not further manufactured than sawed.....	M. board feet	"	"	"	plus \$1.20 per cubic \$2.40 per;											
Total miscellaneous.....	M. board feet ^{b/} W. board feet	"	"	"												
Grand total.....		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	474,119;	103,068				

a/ These new rates may be lowered but may not be increased during the life of the Agreement.

b/ Calculated duties collected on 1932 imports from Cuba using rates in effect prior to the signing of the new Cuban Trade Agreement less the duties that would have been collected on the same, if the rates in the Agreement had been in effect.

c/ Only those grades of sugar are listed which were imported from Cuba in 1932. The reduced tariff rates lapse if and when the quota becomes inoperative.

d/ Using rates as changed by the presidential proclamation under section 33b effective June 8, 1933.

e/ Imports from Cuba on an unstemmed basis shall not exceed 18 percent of tobacco (unstemmed equivalent) used in manufacture of cigars in registered factories in the United States in preceding calendar years.

f/ Cigar leaf and cigarette leaf.

g/ The new duties and preferences apply only from August 1 to September 30 inclusive in any year.

h/ The new duties and preferences apply only from December 1 to May 31 inclusive in any year.

i/ The new duties and preferences apply only from December 1 to last day of February inclusive in any year.

j/ The new duties and preferences apply only from December 1 to March 31 inclusive in any year.

k/ The value and duties on imports of fresh fruits not especially provided for imported from Cuba is used since okra is not separately reported and since okra constituted the bulk of this classification according to quantity reported by Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

l/ The new duties and preferences apply only from January 1 to April 30 inclusive in any year.

m/ No imports from Cuba in 1932. Imports of rum from Cuba are not separately reported in 1933.

n/ Used 1933 imports.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE LOW

The volume of United States exports of agricultural products during the month of September continued at a low level, the index as based on 44 of the principal farm products standing at 65, the lowest September index in more than 20 years. With cotton excluded, the index was 61 in comparison with 66 and 57 during September 1932 and 1933, respectively.

Exports of lint cotton amounted to 480,000 bales, or but little more than half the volume exported during September 1933. The export value for the month averaged 13.2 cents per pound as against 9.8 cents per pound during September a year ago. More than one third of the total exports, or 171,000 bales, went to Japan, 59,000 bales to Germany, 57,000 bales to France, and 55,000 bales to the United Kingdom, but exports to nearly all countries represented drastic reductions when compared with September 1933.

Total September exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to 2,190,000 bushels as compared with 1,531,000 bushels during the same month a year ago. For the July - September period, exports of wheat and flour totaled 8,203,000 bushels for 1934 against 4,643,000 bushels last season. China is credited with taking 1,248,000 bushels, Cuba 967,000 bushels, the Irish Free State 801,000 bushels, and the Philippine Islands 776,000 bushels of the 1934 exports.

Fruit and tobacco are the only groups standing above the prewar level of exports. The larger dried fruit exports raised the September index for fruit to 230 which compared favorably with the same month of the last ten years. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco made a very good showing with an index of 162, a considerable gain over the exports for September of the three preceding years. Sales of bright flue-cured to the English market were more than double those of September a year ago, but exports to China fell off. Exports of cured pork were smaller than for any September in many years and lard exports were the smallest since 1917.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, September 1934, with comparisons a/

Commodity	1932	1933	1934		
	Sept.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
All commodities	90	97	46	46	65
All commodities, except cotton	66	57	46	54	61
Grain and products	45	19	24	41	26
Animal products	60	68	59	56	48
Dairy products and eggs	67	69	90	123	76
Fruit	259	163	131	137	230
Cotton fiber, including linters	109	127	47	39	68
Wheat, including flour	47	18	24	43	25
Tobacco, unmanufactured	130	129	58	78	162
Hams and bacon	22	30	40	30	17
Lard	113	123	85	74	80

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July 1909 - June 1914 = 100.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1933 and 1934

Article exported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
LIVE ANIMALS:		Thousands	Thousands		
Cattle.....	No.	1	1	54	67
Hogs.....	No.	1	1	15	12
Sheep and goats.....	No.	a/	1	4	14
Poultry, live.....	Lb.	7	9	7	6
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	Lb.	214	268	53	74
Cheese.....	Lb.	333	383	63	72
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	9	11	6	11
Condensed.....	Lb.	984	3,044	114	367
Dried.....	Lb.	580	894	137	182
Evaporated.....	Lb.	8,585	11,105	529	690
Infants' foods, malted.....	Lb.	361	399	95	135
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	470	381	93	94
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	656	1,676	87	233
Beef, pickled or cured.....	Lb.	3,972	4,026	231	230
Beef, canned.....	Lb.	263	463	66	156
Total beef.....	Lb.	4,891	6,170	384	619
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh.....	Lb.	38	269	3	22
Loins & other fresh.....	Lb.	2,542	8,967	219	946
Total fresh pork.....	Lb.	2,580	9,236	222	968
Bacon.....	Lb.	5,704	5,195	466	504
Canned.....	Lb.	2,884	2,996	669	1,067
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	23,042	19,964	2,788	3,169
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	5,190	5,821	342	449
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	264	84	26	11
Pork, total.....	Lb.	39,664	43,296	4,513	6,168
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	58	131	10	22
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	517	462	94	93
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry.....	Lb.	124	239	18	36
Sausage, canned.....	Lb.	214	337	47	76
Sausage, not canned.....	Lb.	750	536	138	103
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	9,452	12,237	1,843	2,180
Other meats, incl. meat extracts & edible offal....	Lb.	8,233	7,496	602	807
Total meats.....	Lb.	63,903	70,904	7,649	10,104

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1933 and 1934, cont'd.

Article exported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
<u>ANIMAL & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D</u>					
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard	Lb.	120,657	94,331	7,874	5,884
Lard, neutral	Lb.	1,187	986	88	65
Oleo oil	Lb.	6,418	4,390	390	287
Oleo stock	Lb.	2,923	1,410	173	96
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	1,897	1,806	111	121
Tallow	Lb.	1,600	452	78	23
Other animal oils, greases and fats	Lb.	15,156	6,143	639	297
Total oils and fats	Lb.	149,838	109,518	9,355	6,773
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Coffee	Lb.	1,421	1,128	223	215
Cotton (500 lbs.)	Bale	2,206	1,069	109,441	68,973
Cotton linters (500 lbs.)	Bale	52	61	780	1,358
<u>FRUITS:</u>					
Apples-					
Fresh	Bskt.	38	19	44	34
Fresh	Box	782	629	942	983
Fresh	Bbl.	79	74	324	346
Dried	Lb.	2,973	2,619	240	252
Apricots dried	Lb.	17,464	7,163	1,712	1,180
Grapefruit	Box	163	195	395	469
Oranges	Box	973	839	2,042	2,380
Pears, fresh	Lb.	33,455	44,739	1,299	1,828
Prunes, dried	Lb.	26,746	29,567	1,426	1,732
Raisins	Lb.	20,655	35,981	861	1,821
Canned fruit	Lb.	101,995	90,165	6,293	6,907
<u>GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:</u>					
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	1,651	1,663	871	1,031
Buckwheat, excluding flour	Bu.	a/	12	a/	9
Corn, including cornmeal	Bu.	1,500	1,346	941	1,091
Malt	Bu.	37	39	36	42
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	582	245	477	336
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	Lb.	25,936	16,421	760	547
Rye, excluding flour	Bu.	12	a/	9	a/
Wheat	Bu.	93	2,710	99	1,750
Wheat flour	Bol.	968	1,169	3,788	4,827
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	4,642	8,203	3,887	6,577

Continued -

Foreign Crops and Markets

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-September, 1933-and 1934, cont'd.

Article exported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933 Thousands	1934 Thousands	1933 1,000 dollars	1934 1,000 dollars
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:</u>					
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal.....	L. ton	11	1	236	40
Linseed cake and meal.....	L. ton	67	39	1,917	1,093
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	Lb.	620	1,433	29	70
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	Lb.	1,684	1,221	118	96
Sugar (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	13	33	424	963
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	56,116	68,217	12,801	27,480
Burley.....	Lb.	3,113	4,496	386	581
Dark-fired Ky. & Tennessee....	Lb.	25,118	12,297	1,597	1,432
Dark Virginia.....	Lb.	2,782	2,370	411	512
Maryland & Ohio export.....	Lb.	2,372	1,454	544	314
Green River (Pryor).....	Lb.	216	515	26	77
One-sucker leaf.....	Lb.	467	303	32	22
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	538	226	117	111
Black fat, water baler & dark African.....	Lb.	2,409	1,993	345	326
Périque.....	Lb.	18	15	7	6
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	93,149	91,886	16,266	30,861
Stems, trimmings, scrap.....	Lb.	4,371	5,831	223	187
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	1,129	1,127	49	48
Peas, dried.....	Lb.	376	540	24	29
Onions.....	Lb.	3,906	5,002	53	93
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	13,324	22,153	261	249
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	8,672	9,620	739	963
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	Lb.	1,721	1,270	360	665
Glucose.....	Lb.	11,053	8,668	272	238
Hops.....	Lb.	433	354	133	90
Starch, corn.....	Lb.	11,097	13,221	317	413
GRAND TOTAL.....				172,596	152,810

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-September,
1933 and 1934 a/

Article imported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
LIVE ANIMALS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattles	No.	6	7	171	163
Hogs	Lb.	1 b/	b/	b/	b/
Horses.....	No.	1	1	180	171
Sheep, lambs and goats	No.	b/	b/	1	1
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	Lb.	247	250	40	46
Casein.....	Lb.	5,915	386	306	34
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	2,602	1,935	644	495
Other.....	Lb.	6,064	8,851	1,397	1,756
Total cheese.....	Lb.	9,670	10,786	2,041	2,251
Cream.....	Gal.	13 b/		22 b/	
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated..	Lb.	353	66	7	3
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	234	1	30	1
Whole, sk. and buttermilk.	Gal.	18	8	3	2
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	40	47	6	9
Eggs, whole dried.....	Lb.	b/	0 b/		0
Eggs, whole, frozen.....	Lb.	101	3	9 b/	
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	119	150	48	67
Egg albumen, frozen.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Yolks, dried.....	Lb.	1,670	728	115	55
Yolks, frozen.....	Lb.	172	44	12	3
Hides and skins, total.....	Ib.	137,283	43,714	19,006	7,575
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	100	34	10	4
Beef & veal, pickled, etc...	Do.	225	211	13	12
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	2	3 b/	b/	
Pork-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	104	6	8	1
Hams, shoulders and bacon.	Lb.	392	227	101	69
Pickled, salted and other.	Lb.	153	94	48	37
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	4,002	3,389	1,327	1,941
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	21,002	15,491	36,826	17,941
Wool, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	92,774	22,245	10,936	3,434
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans.....	Lb.	143,669	90,368	6,288	4,394
Coffee.....	Lb.	373,086	325,463	27,836	29,548
Cotton (478 lbs.).....	Bale	31	31	1,728	2,051
FEEDS AND FODDERS:					
Beet pulp, dried.....	L.ton	0	0	0	0
Bran, shorts, etc--					
Cf direct importation.....	L.ton	51	51	788	952
Withdrawn bonded mills....	L.ton	0	10	0	194

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-September, 1933 and 1934 a/ cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity 1933	Quantity 1934	Value 1933	Value 1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FEEDS AND PODDERS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands		
Hay (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	b/	2	5	21
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (soy).....	Lb.	20,589	14,846	189	131
Coconut.....	Lb.	6,444	21,800	37	129
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	816	8,442	5	72
Linseed.....	Lb.	6,196	6,093	49	50
All other.....	Lb.	1,827	622	15	5
Total	Lb.	35,872	51,803	295	387
FRUITS:					
Bananas.....	Bunch	10,355	12,705	5,135	6,380
Berries, natural state.....	Lb.	3,522	3,411	184	215
Currants.....	Lb.	1,049	1,699	51	114
Dates.....	Lb.	2,399	6,895	62	268
Figs.....	Lb.	29	1,022	1	63
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	1	3	3	4
Lemons.....	Lb.	2,119	378	60	14
Limes.....	Lb.	1,171	2,514	33	68
Pineapples-					
Fresh.....	c/	c/		12	82
Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.	1,512	1,133	74	56
Product of Philippines.....	Lb.	18	2,644	b/	194
Raisins.....	Lb.	58	155	2	10
Olives-					
In brine.....	Gal.	1,648	1,158	825	721
Dried or ripe.....	Lb.	13	12	1	2
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Barley malt.....	Lb.	42,718	59,746	986	1,567
Corn.....	Bu.	26	664	12	347
Oats.....	Bu.	83	389	33	99
Rice-					
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	392	1,535	7	25
Cleaned (except patna)....	Lb.	2,138	2,192	41	55
Patna.....	Lb.	250	397	6	12
Meal, flour and broken.....	Lb.	4,995	11,823	68	149
Wheat, including flour.....	Bu.	2,960	5,939	1,855	5,291
Nuts.....	c/	c/		2,286	2,479
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Cacao butter.....	Lb.	3	1	1	b/
Coconut, prod., of Philippines	Lb.	69,640	70,942	1,843	1,538
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	6,153	746	223	27
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	20,412	14,660	2,058	1,871
Olive oil, inedible.....	Lb.	17,536	17,824	848	1,080

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-September, 1933 and 1934 ^{a/} cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
OILS, VEGETABLE, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Palmkernel oil.....	Lb.	2,452	88	57	3
Palm oil.....	Lb.	78,591	27,663	1,915	661
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	296	356	20	24
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	2,762	278	92	9
Tung oil.....	Lb.	38,038	28,352	1,483	1,855
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	50,009	22,890	870	433
Copra.....	Lb.	206,693	44,876	2,866	513
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	5,177	2,475	5,293	2,683
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	18,415	1,514	359	50
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	c/l	c/l	c/l	795	1,105
Spices.....	Lb.	28,762	21,804	2,448	2,648
Sugar (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	738	927	30,316	26,451
Tea.....	Lb.	29,980	23,091	4,306	4,571
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured....	Lb.	4,642	13,721	3,511	6,423
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc....	Lb.	547	534	21	18
VEGETABLES:					
Beans-					
Dried.....	Lb.	3,177	3,756	86	79
Green or unripe.....	Lb.	0	6	0	b/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	1,495	2,700	35	83
Garlic.....	Lb.	1,755	272	56	14
Onions.....	Lb.	1,113	1,142	18	23
Peas, exc., cowp's & chickp's					
Dried.....	Lb.	2,755	1,037	83	39
Green.....	Lb.	29	18	1	1
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	3,396	339	47	4
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	27	7	1	b/
Turnips.....	Lb.	7,997	8,717	67	66
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	12,326	19,594	543	749
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	c/l	c/l	c/l	1,334	1,565
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured.....	L.ton	1	b/	387	239
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	L.ton	b/	b/	51	18
Jute and jute butts, unmfr'd	L.ton	7	7	403	415
Kapok.....	L.ton	3	1	599	293
Manila.....	L.ton	12	11	547	765
New Zealand fiber.....	L.ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen.....	L.ton	25	17	2,111	1,283
Rubber, crude.....	Lb.	306,681	240,538	16,345	26,906
GRAND TOTAL.....				202,081	174,087

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. ^{a/} Beginning January 1, 1934, imports for consumption. ^{b/} Less than 500. ^{c/} Reported in value only.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
September and July-September, 1933 and 1934

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-September		September		September	
	1933 bushels	1934 bushels	1933 bushels	1934 bushels	1933 barrels	1934 barrels
Italy.....	152	123	0	0	17	a/
Irish Free State.....	146	801	0	0	7	5
Norway.....	125	235	0	0	15	9
Netherlands.....	104	124	0	0	13	5
United Kingdom.....	76	429	0	64	6	11
Denmark.....	47	37	0	0	7	2
Finland.....	34	21	0	0	4	2
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus..	34	43	0	0	2	3
Belgium.....	32	33	24	0	a/	a/
Germany.....	21	52	0	0	1	2
Sweden.....	4	5	0	0	a/	1
Greece.....	2	9	0	0	a/	1
France.....	0	40	0	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	40	10	0	0	3	a/
Total Europe.....	817	1,962	24	64	75	41
Canada.....	15	9	1	a/	a/	a/
Cuba.....	814	967	3	1	51	76
Haiti, Republic of.....	121	56	0	0	6	16
Panama.....	152	470	a/	0	7	10
Mexico.....	3	18	0	0	a/	1
Brazil.....	186	230	0	0	20	18
Peru.....	15	34	0	0	1	3
Colombia.....	6	10	0	1	a/	a/
Hong Kong.....	314	255	0	0	11	19
China.....	22	1,243	0	0	1	71
Kwantung.....	0	49	0	0	0	2
Philippine Islands.....	625	776	0	0	37	44
Japan.....	1	152	0	0	0	a/
Other countries.....	1,551	1,967	15	43	108	142
Total exports.....	4,642	8,203	43	109	317	443
Total imports.....	2,960	5,939	1,027	3,766	a/	a/
Total reexports.....	a/	-	0	-	0	-
Net exports.....	1,682	2,264	c/ 984	c/3,657	317	443

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Net imports.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, September and August-September 1933 and 1934

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August-September		September	
	1933 Bales	1934 Bales	1933 Bales	1934 Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany.....	277,574	103,013	180,258	59,033
United Kingdom.....	259,489	98,975	145,378	55,073
France.....	178,634	65,151	118,110	57,326
Italy.....	133,757	54,549	99,714	31,925
Spain.....	49,223	44,111	36,317	24,063
Poland & Danzig.....	43,190	34,093	22,990	24,772
Belgium.....	27,418	13,481	16,164	9,264
Soviet Russia (Europe).....	21,774	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	18,866	11,528	13,808	7,155
Portugal.....	11,281	4,121	4,537	1,791
Sweden.....	10,525	13,143	7,060	9,996
Other Europe.....	14,192	15,487	8,743	10,938
Total Europe.....	1,045,923	457,652	653,079	291,336
Canada.....	31,660	27,845	14,569	10,818
Japan.....	364,077	239,176	241,176	171,397
China.....	34,364	20,140	12,761	4,400
British India.....	5,452	104	3,003	104
Other countries.....	4,229	2,570	1,101	1,863
Total exports.....	1,485,705	747,487	925,689	479,918
Total imports a/.....	18,173	b/ 19,407	7,838	b/ 8,233
Total reexports a/.....	2,987	---	1,977	---
Net exports.....	1,470,519	728,080	919,828	471,685
LINTERS:				
United Kingdom.....	9,574	9,849	2,601	4,355
Germany.....	9,350	10,714	4,588	3,889
Netherlands.....	2,557	3,450	449	1,564
France.....	1,578	6,199	317	3,887
Belgium.....	13	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	464	1,995	59	609
Total Europe.....	23,536	32,207	8,014	14,504
Canada.....	1,908	1,308	771	378
Japan.....	3,208	4,552	1,234	4,550
Other countries.....	1,212	318	1,167	316
Total exports.....	29,864	38,383	11,186	19,548

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

b/ Imports for consumption.

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